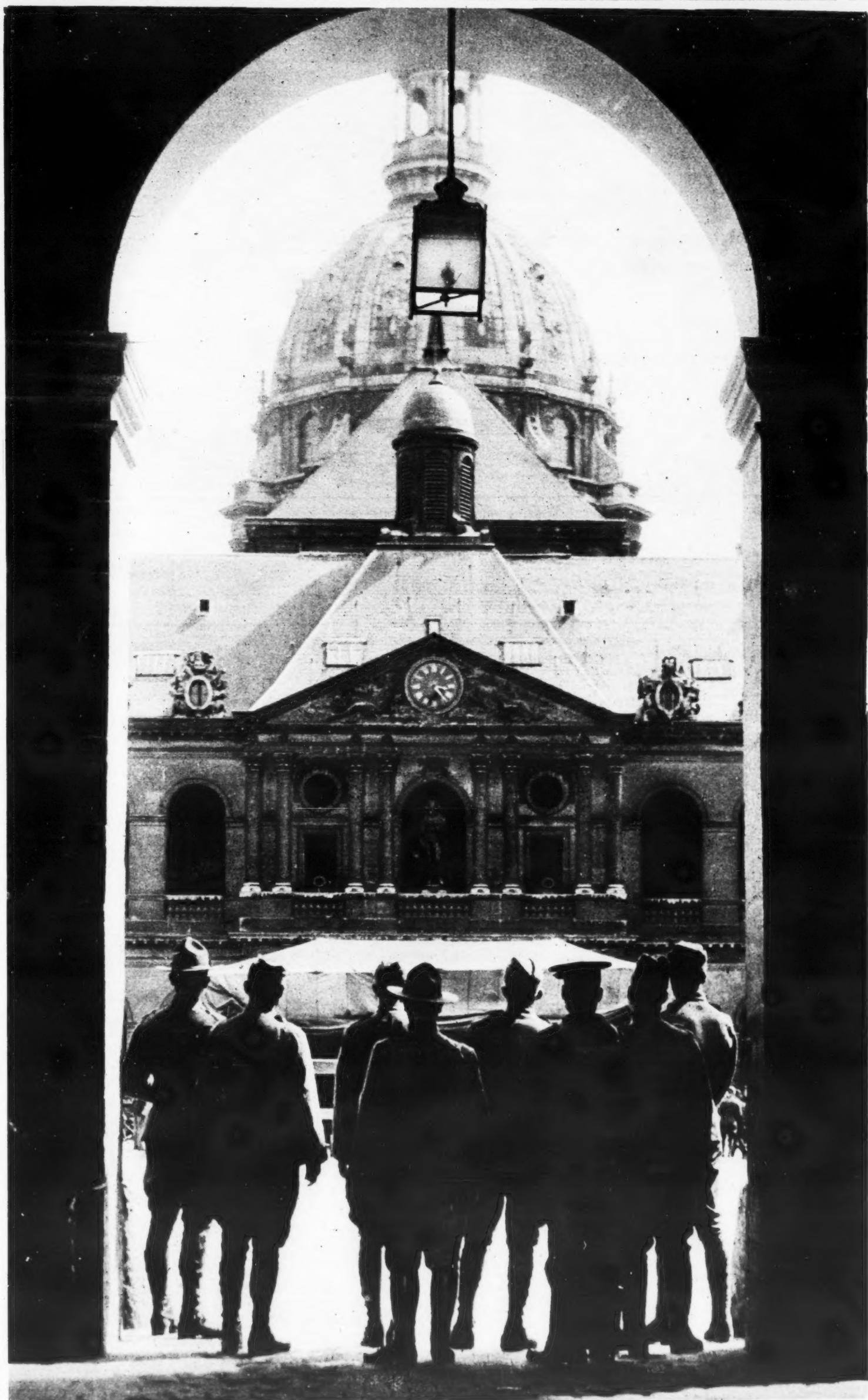


MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

An Illustrated Weekly

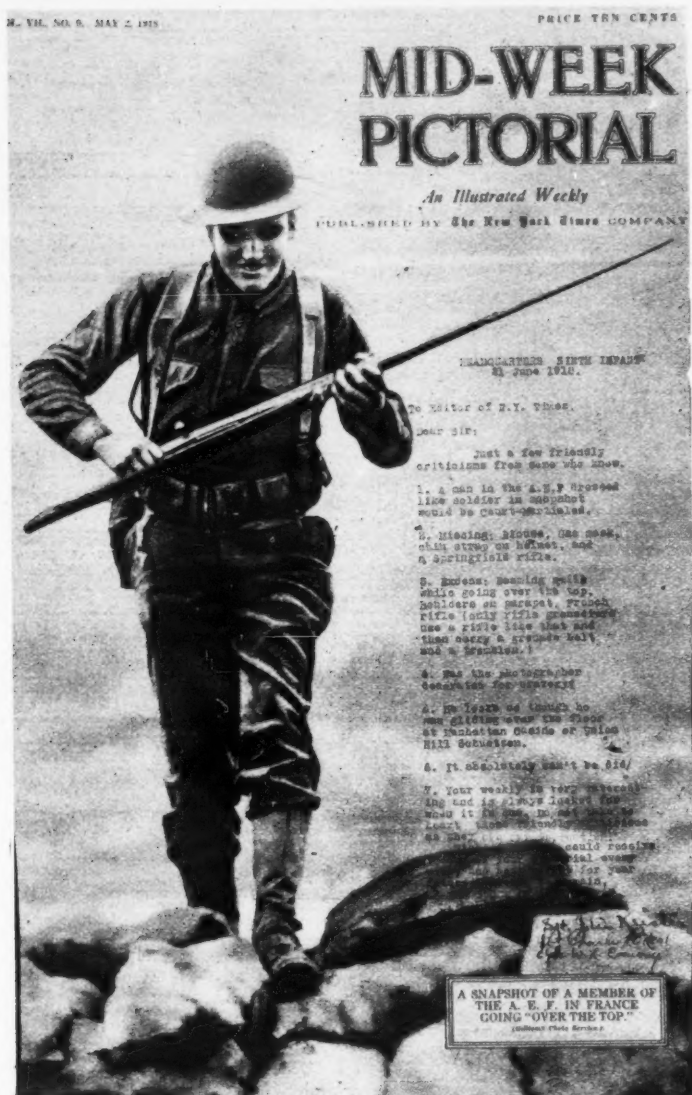
PUBLISHED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY



AMERICAN FIGHTING MEN IN PARIS VIEWING
THE STATUE OF NAPOLEON AT THE
HOTEL DES INVALIDES.

— ILLUSTRATION BY THE ARTIST —

A Flashlight on Some Aspects of the War



A Mid-Week Pictorial Cover which Evoked a Letter of Criticism from "A Bunch of Doughboys," Now in France. Their Letter Is Interesting Because It Indicates That There Is a Great Difference Between Training Operations at Home and Real Fighting on the Front.

A WORD OF CRITICISM FROM "A BUNCH OF DOUGHBOYS."

A PICTURE reproduced on the cover of a recent issue of The Mid-Week Pictorial has evoked from some of the American soldiers in France a friendly and characteristic criticism, which shows that there is all the difference in the world between the soldier's eye for detail and that of the average civilian. The picture was captioned "A Snapshot of a Member of the A. E. F. Going 'Over the Top,'" but in reality it was a rather idealized, or romantic, presentation of facts. This is what the soldiers, signing themselves "A Bunch of Doughboys," had to say:

"Just a few friendly criticisms from some who know."

"1. A man in the A. E. F. dressed like soldier in snapshot would be court-martialed."

"2. Missing: Blouse, gas mask, chin strap on helmet, and a Springfield rifle."

"3. Excess: Beaming smile while going over the top, boulders on parapet, French rifle (only rifle grenadiers use a rifle like that and then carry a grenade belt and a tromblon.)"

"4. Was the photographer decorated for bravery?"

"5. He looks as though he was gliding over the floor at Manhattan Casino or Union Hill Schuetzen."

"6. It absolutely can't be did."

"7. Your weekly is very interesting and is always looked for when it is due. Do not take to heart these friendly criticisms, as they are our recreation."

By way of contrast we print an official photograph taken on the spot in France of an American soldier as he appeared just after a bit of real fighting. This picture shows that the "beaming smile," which the "doughboys" commented upon, is conspicuous by its absence.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA

CHINA is entering upon a new era of industrial expansion as a result of the war. On July 29 the State Department announced that the policy of loans by American bankers to China had been approved so that the Eastern Republic might be in a better position to defend itself against enemy forces approaching its borders.

In making the announcement the Acting Secretary of State said that China declared war against Germany very largely because of the action of the United States, and that the Government therefore felt a special interest in helping China. American bankers, headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., are ready to proceed to provide the money required, now

that the United States Government has reversed the policy which was denounced by former Secretary of State Bryan as "dollar diplomacy" and which led to the withdrawal of American interests from the Six-Power Group.

That China can also be of service to the United States was seen in the message sent on July 26 to the Chinese Government announcing that the Shipping Board had that day completed negotiations for the construction of \$30,000,000 worth of ships at the Chinese Government yard at Shanghai. This yard has twelve ways, with all necessary shops and a dry dock capable of admitting vessels up to 544 feet. In this yard were repaired all the damaged German and Austrian vessels which had been interned by China.



The Signing of Contracts for \$30,000,000 Worth of Merchant Ships to be Built at the Chinese Government's Yard at Shanghai. From Left to Right: S. N. Bourne, Secretary U. S. Shipping Board; E. N. Hurley, Chairman of the Board; Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, and R. B. Mauchan, a Scots Engineer Who Has Spent Thirty Years in China and Helped to Introduce Modern Shipbuilding Methods There. (© Harris & Ewing.)



This Official Photograph Is More Like the Real Thing. The American Soldier Seen Here Had a Hand-to-Hand Fight with a German at Chateau-Thierry. Having Already Used His Ammunition, He Killed His Adversary with the Butt of the Rifle Which He is Holding. His Name Is Private Victor Vandermerck. (© Committee on Public Information, from Central News.)



Colonel William R. Grove, Chief of the Subsistence Division of the United States Quartermaster Corps, Who Is Responsible for Every Meal Served to American Soldiers Both at Home and Abroad. (© Harris & Ewing.)



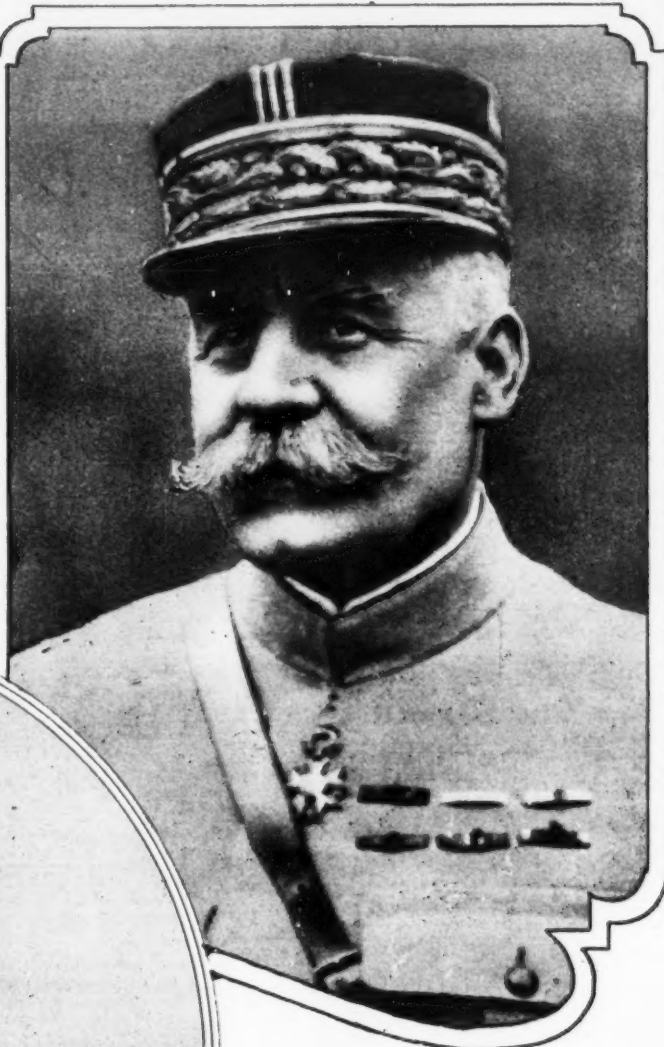
Lieut. Col. Mokiejewski, Adjutant to the General Commanding the Polish Army in France. The Poles in France Now Constitute an Important Nucleus of a New Army of Liberation.

French
Generals
Who Have
Broken Up
the German
Offensive



GENERAL FAYOLLE, CHIEF
OF A GROUP OF FRENCH
ARMIES IN THE COUNTER-
OFFENSIVE.

(Press Illustrating Service.)



GENERAL PETAIN,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
OF THE FRENCH ARMIES.

(Central News Photo Service.)



FERDINAND
FOCH,
SUPREME
COMMANDER
OF ALL THE
ALLIED
FORCES
AND THE
GREATEST
STRATEGIST
OPPOSED
TO THE
GERMANS.



GENERAL
GOURAUD,
COMMANDER
OF THE
FRENCH
ARMIES
IN THE
CHAMPAGNE.



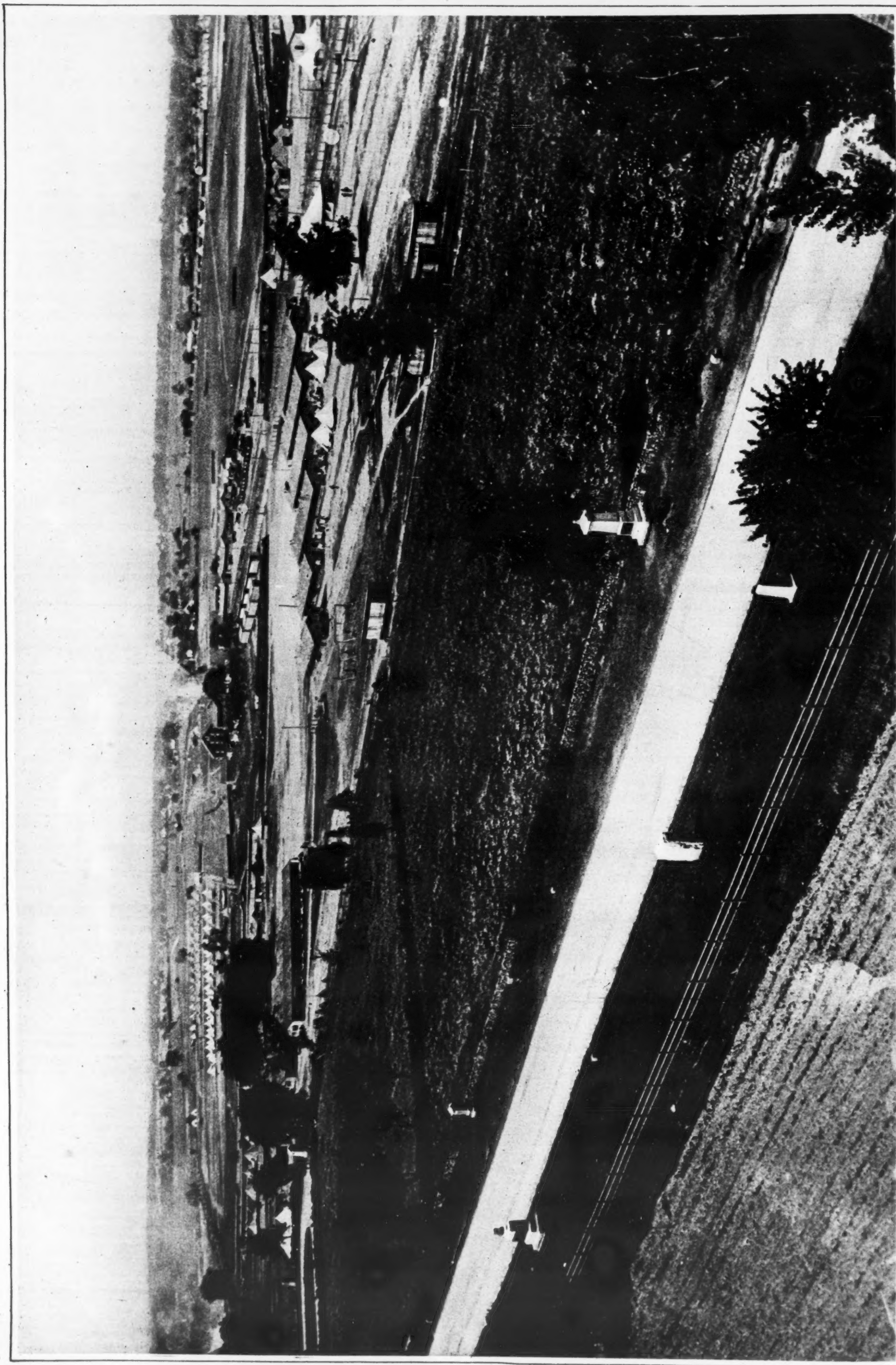
GENERAL
MANGIN,
LEADER OF
THE ATTACK
AGAINST THE
WEST FLANK
OF THE
GERMAN
ADVANCE.



GENERAL BERTHELOT, ANOTHER
COMMANDER WHO HAS PLAYED
A PROMINENT PART IN THE
FIGHTING SINCE MARCH.



GENERAL HUMBERT, THE ARMY
CHIEF WHO HELD THE ROAD TO
PARIS AND SAVED THE BRITISH
ARMY IN THE MARCH OFFENSIVE.



THE FAMOUS BATTLEFIELD OF GETTYSBURG USED AS A TRAINING CAMP FOR AN AMERICAN TANK CORPS.

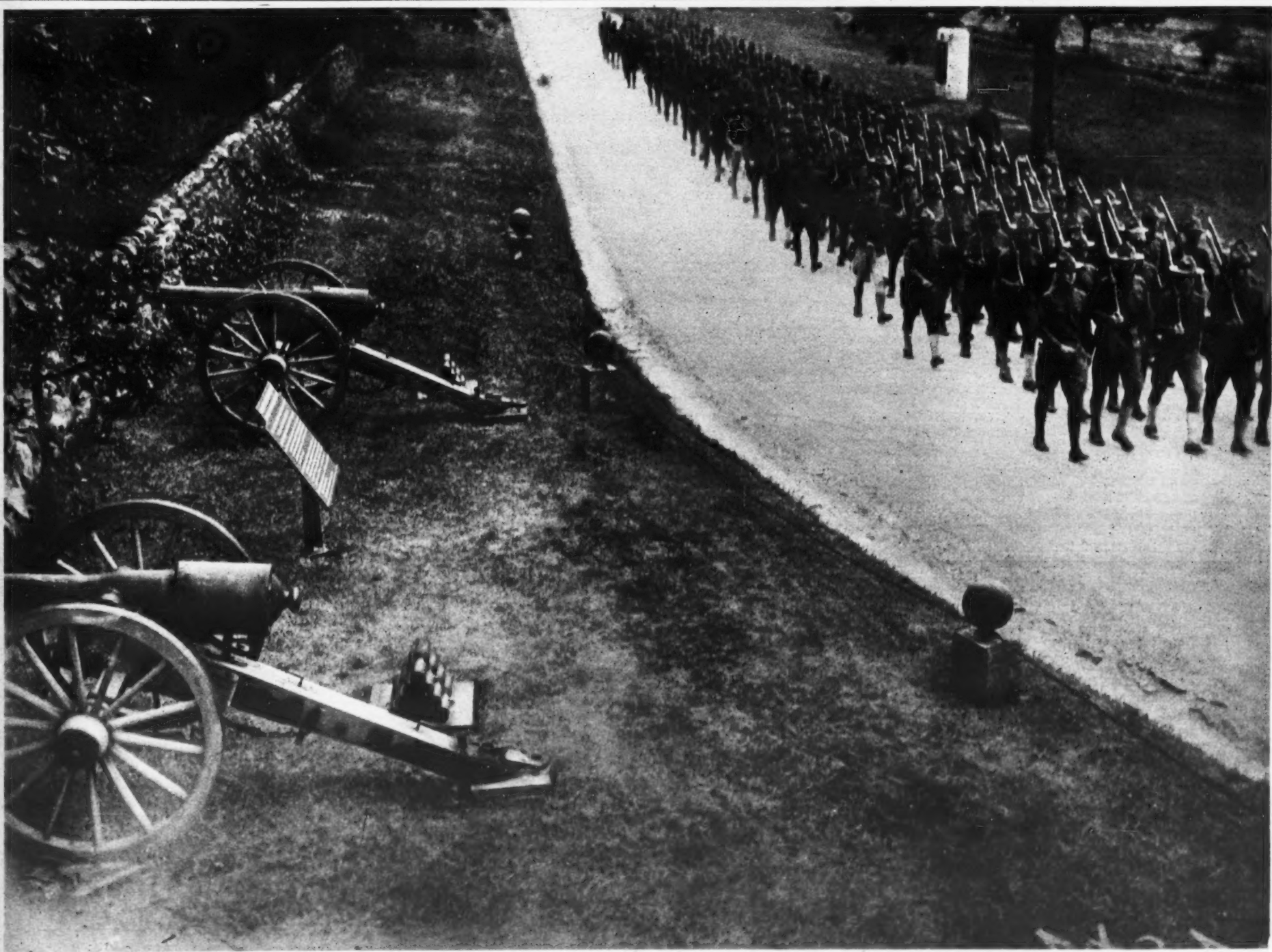
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Gettysburg Now a Training Ground for Tank Corps



INSPECTION OF DOG TENTS AT THE TANK CORPS TRAINING CAMP, GETTYSBURG, PENN., WHERE THE GREAT BATTLE OF THE CIVIL WAR WAS FOUGHT ON JULY 1-3, 1863.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



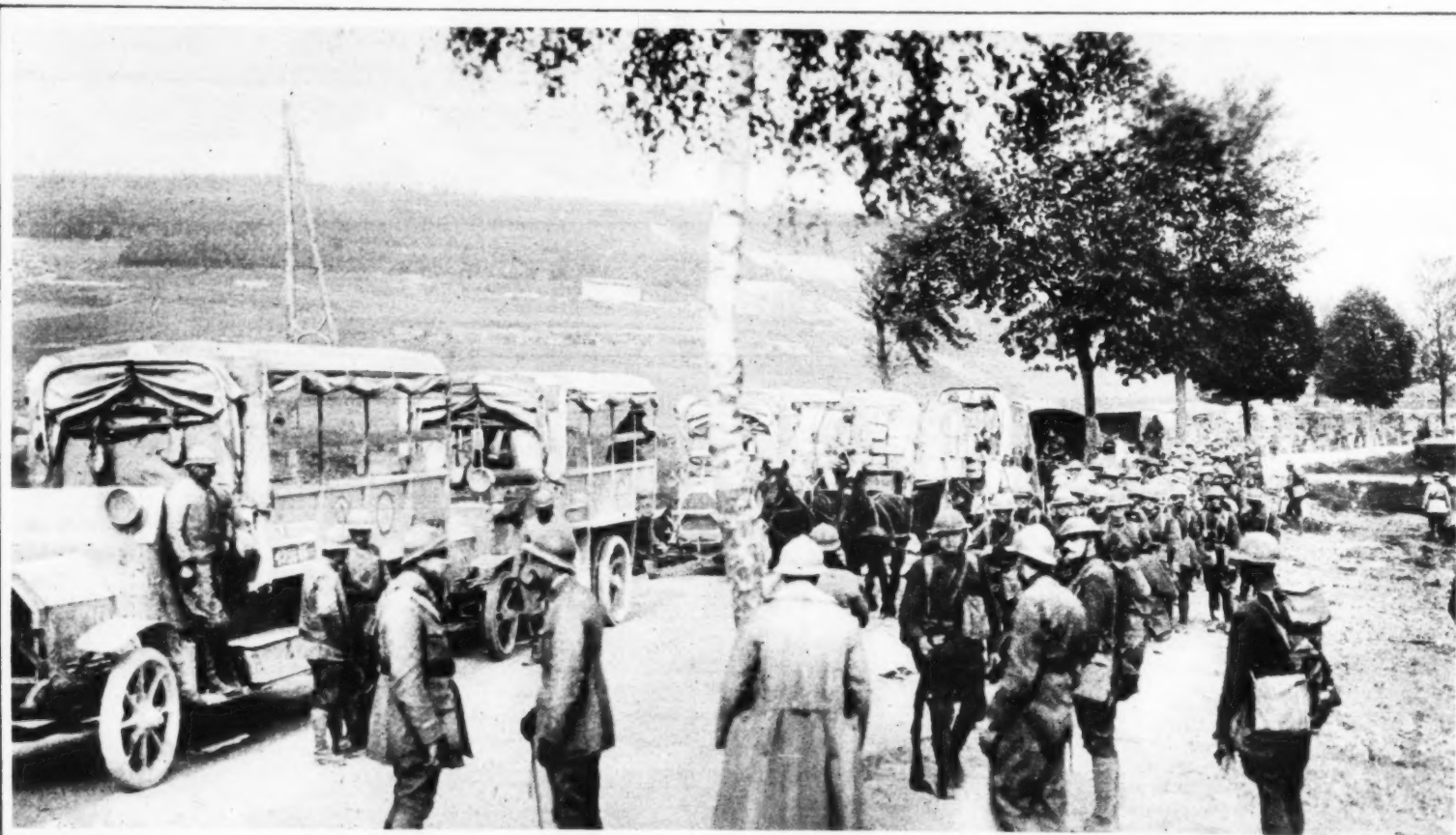
MEN OF THE TANK CORPS AT GETTYSBURG HIKING ON THE BATTLEGROUND. THE GUNS IN THE FOREGROUND ARE RELICS OF THE FAMOUS BATTLE.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

America's Fighting Men in France Daily Winning



AMERICAN INFANTRY, ADVANCING AGAINST THE GERMANS,

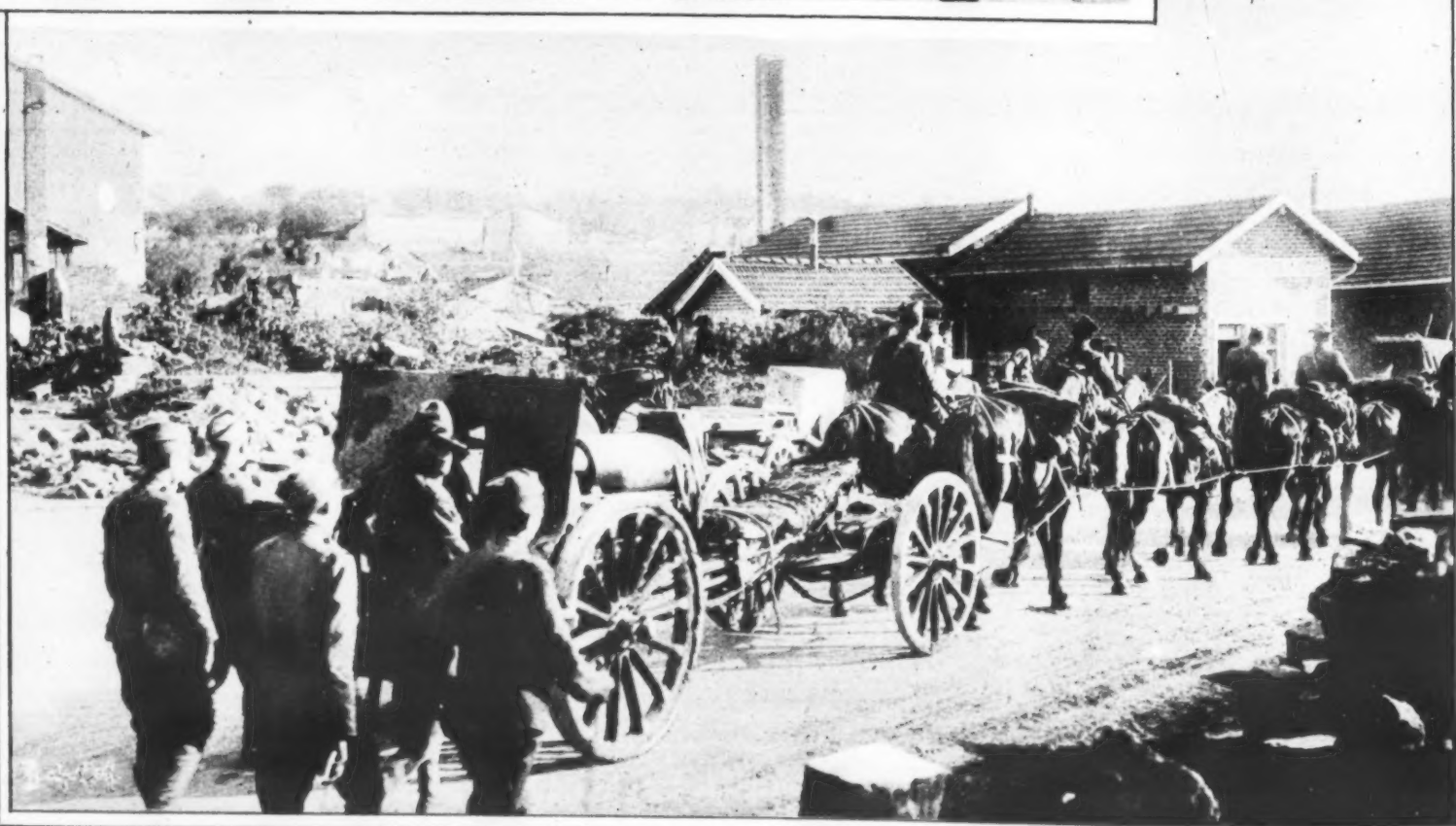


AT LEFT—
UNITED
STATES
MARINES,
WHO HAVE
BEEN IN THE
FIERCE
FIGHTING
IN THE
CHATEAU-
THIERRY
DISTRICT,
LEAVING
IN AUTO-
TRUCKS FOR
THE FIRING
LINE.

(© Committee on
Public Information.)

AT RIGHT—
AMERICAN
FIELD
ARTILLERY
MOVING
FORWARD TO
ONE OF THE
POSITIONS
FROM WHICH
A DEADLY
FIRE WAS
DIRECTED
AGAINST
THE GERMANS.

(© Committee on
Public Information.)

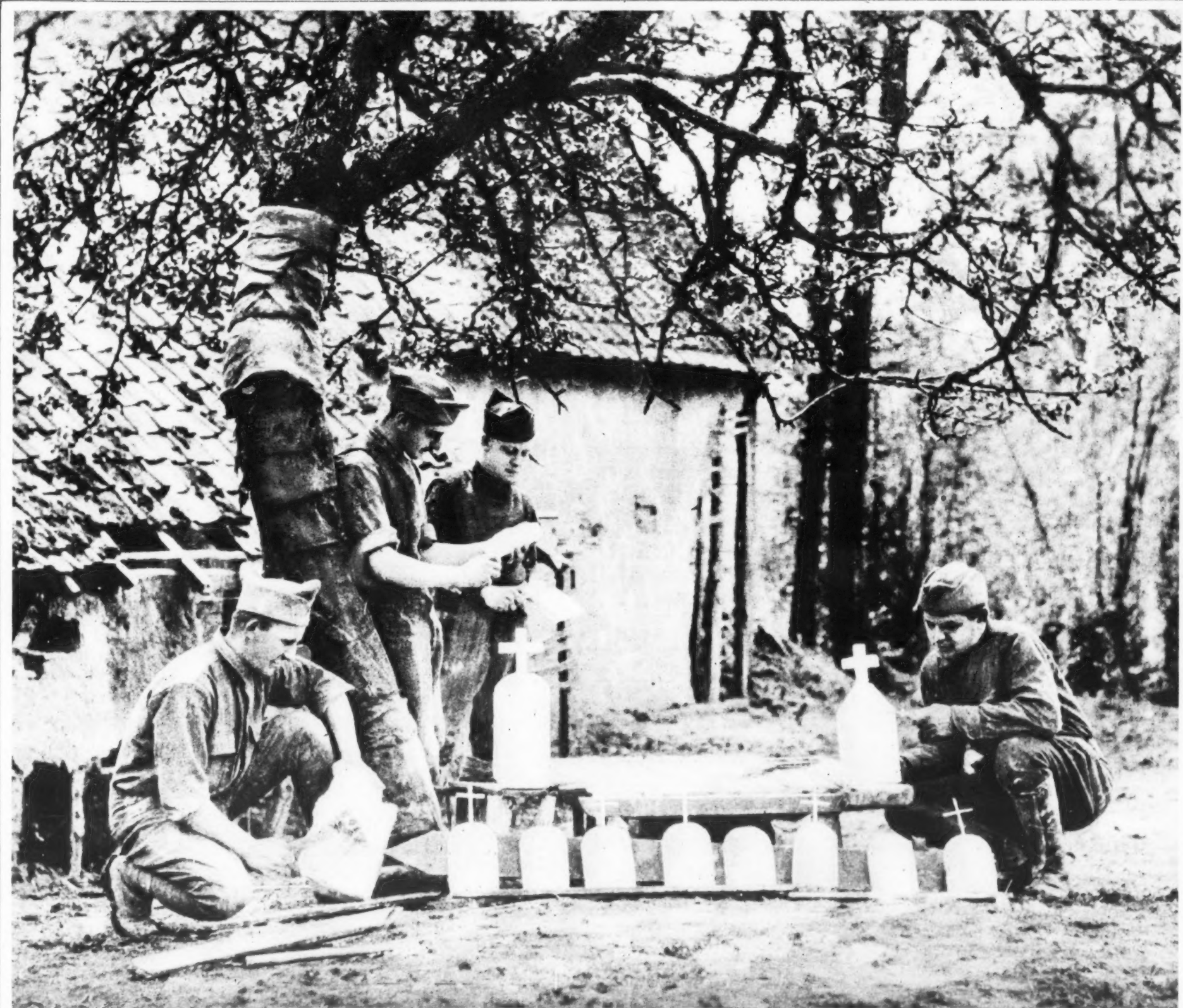


New Glories for the Arms of Their Native Land



GOING OVER BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS

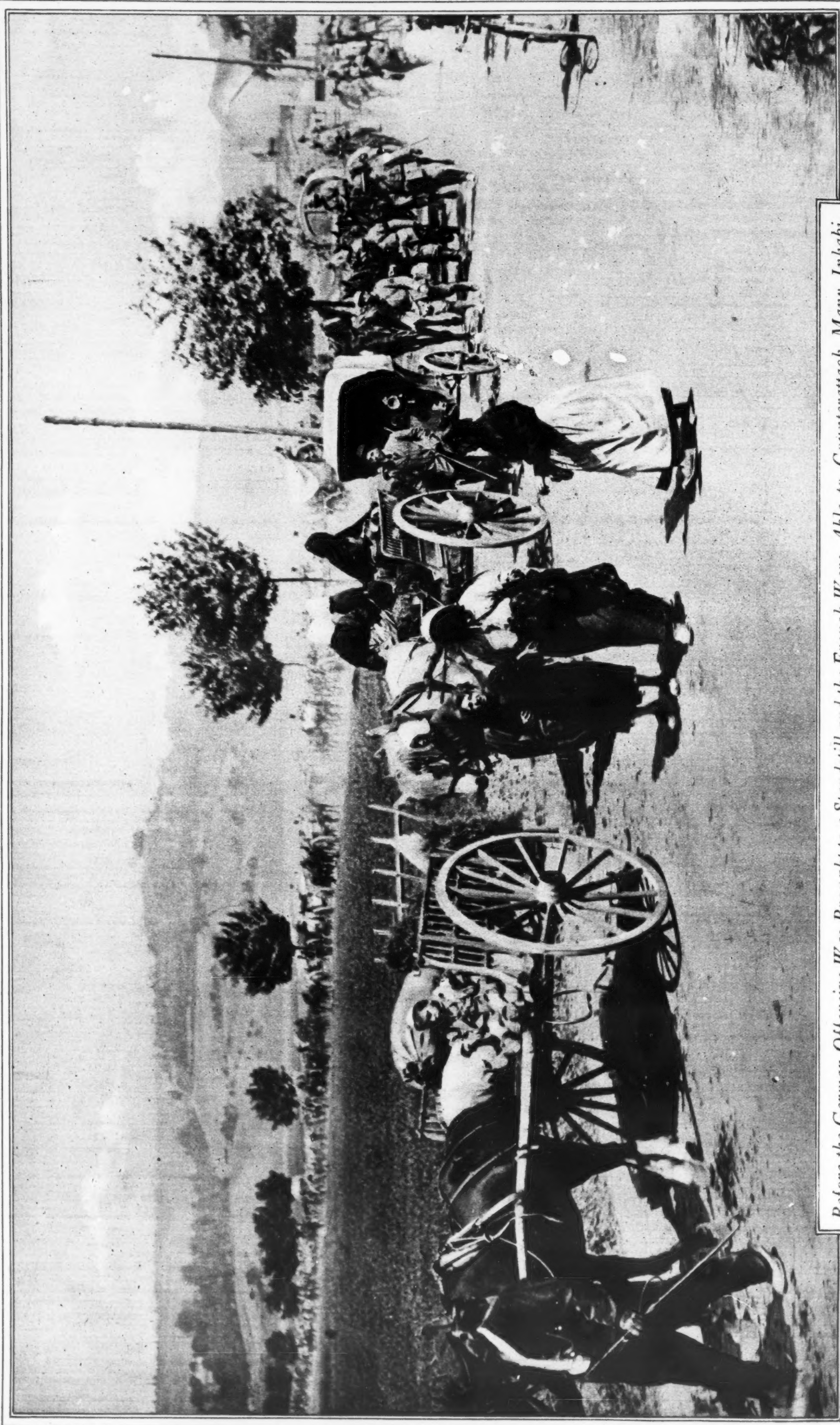
(U. S. Committee on Public Information.)



MARINES MAKING AND SETTING UP GRAVESTONES IN MEMORY OF COMRADES WHO HAVE FALLEN ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

(U. S. Committee on Public Information.)

Refugees from the Area Regained by the Germans Before Being Checked by the French



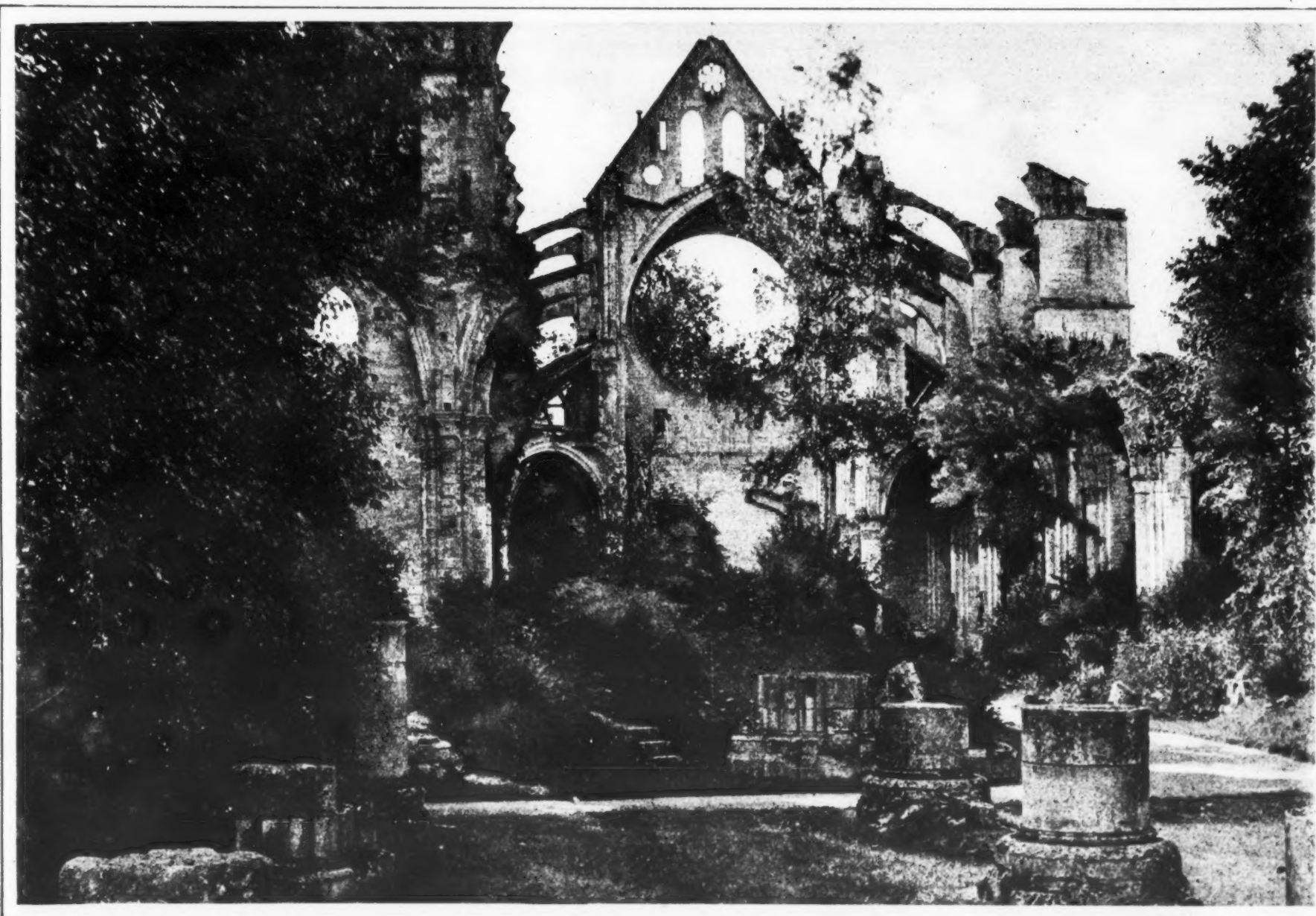
Before the German Offensive Was Brought to a Standstill and the French Were Able to Counterattack Many Inhabitants of French Villages Had Once More to Leave Their Homes and Seek Shelter in the Rear.

(British Official Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

Scenes from the Battle Drama That Will Long Be Remembered



PREMIER CLEMENCEAU IS CONSTANTLY VISITING THE FRONT. HERE HE IS SEEN, WITH A GROUP OF OFFICERS, ..
AT FERE-EN-TARDENOIS ON MAY 29, 1918, JUST A FEW HOURS BEFORE THE ARRIVAL OF THE GERMANS.



RUINS OF THE CHURCH OF THE CISTERCIAN ABBEY AT LONGPOINT, ON THE BORDER OF THE FOREST OF VILLERS-COTTERETS.

Training Some of the Men Who Will Form Part of



ARTILLERYMEN IN TRAINING AT FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA, WITH A 4.6 GUN IN ACTION.

(© Committee on Public Information from Underwood & Underwood.)



GETTING A FRENCH 155-MILLIMETER HOWITZER INTO POSITION ON THE ARTILLERY TRAINING GROUND AT FORT SILL

(© Committee on Public Information from Central News.)

Part of America's Third Million on the Firing Line

AT RIGHT—LOADING
AND FIRING 3-INCH
TRENCH MORTARS
WHICH ARE EXTENSIVE-
LY USED FOR LAYING
DOWN BARRAGES.

(© Harris & Ewing.)



RIFLE-GRENADES USED FOR FIRING THROUGH PEEP-HOLES.

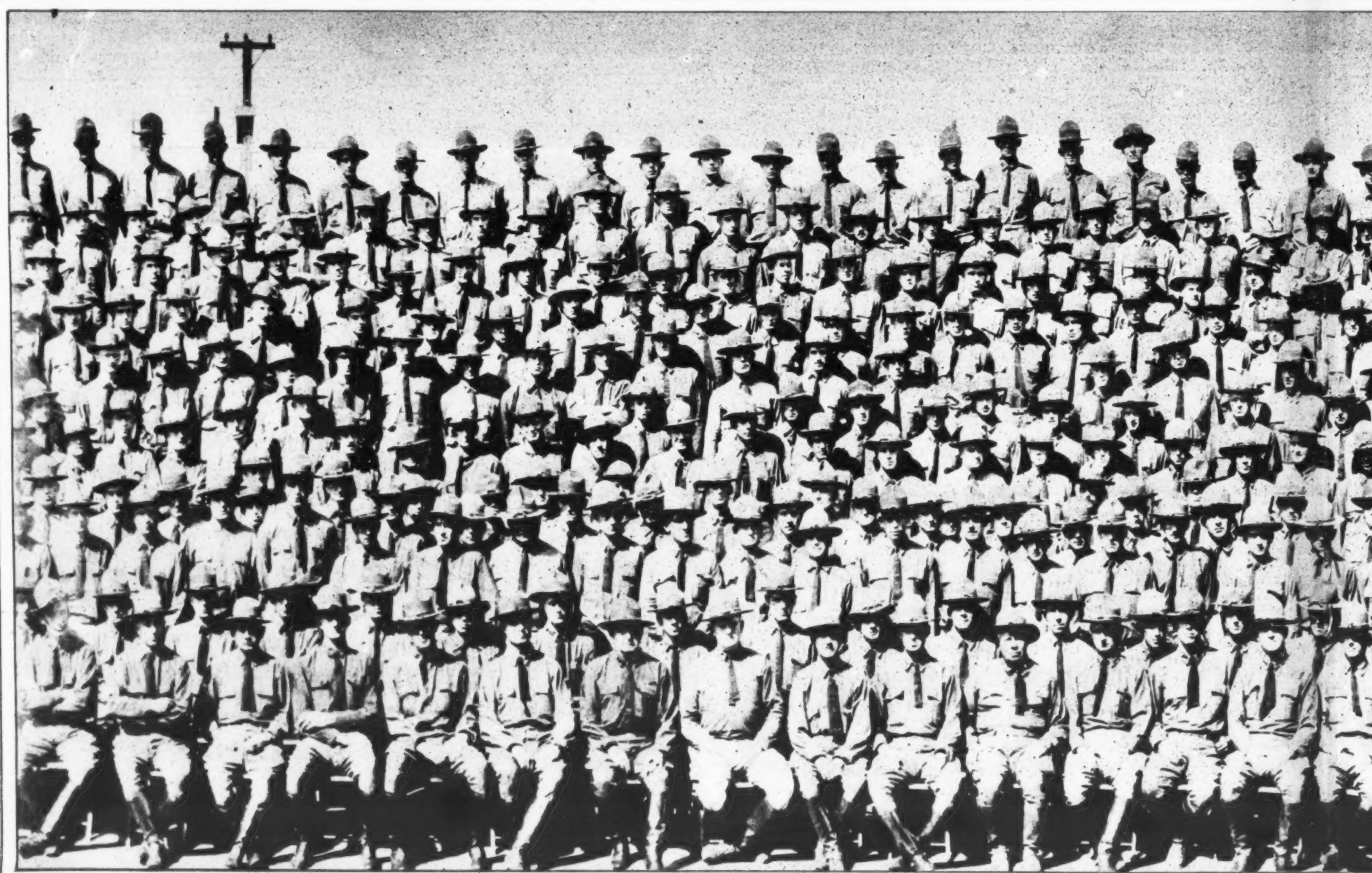
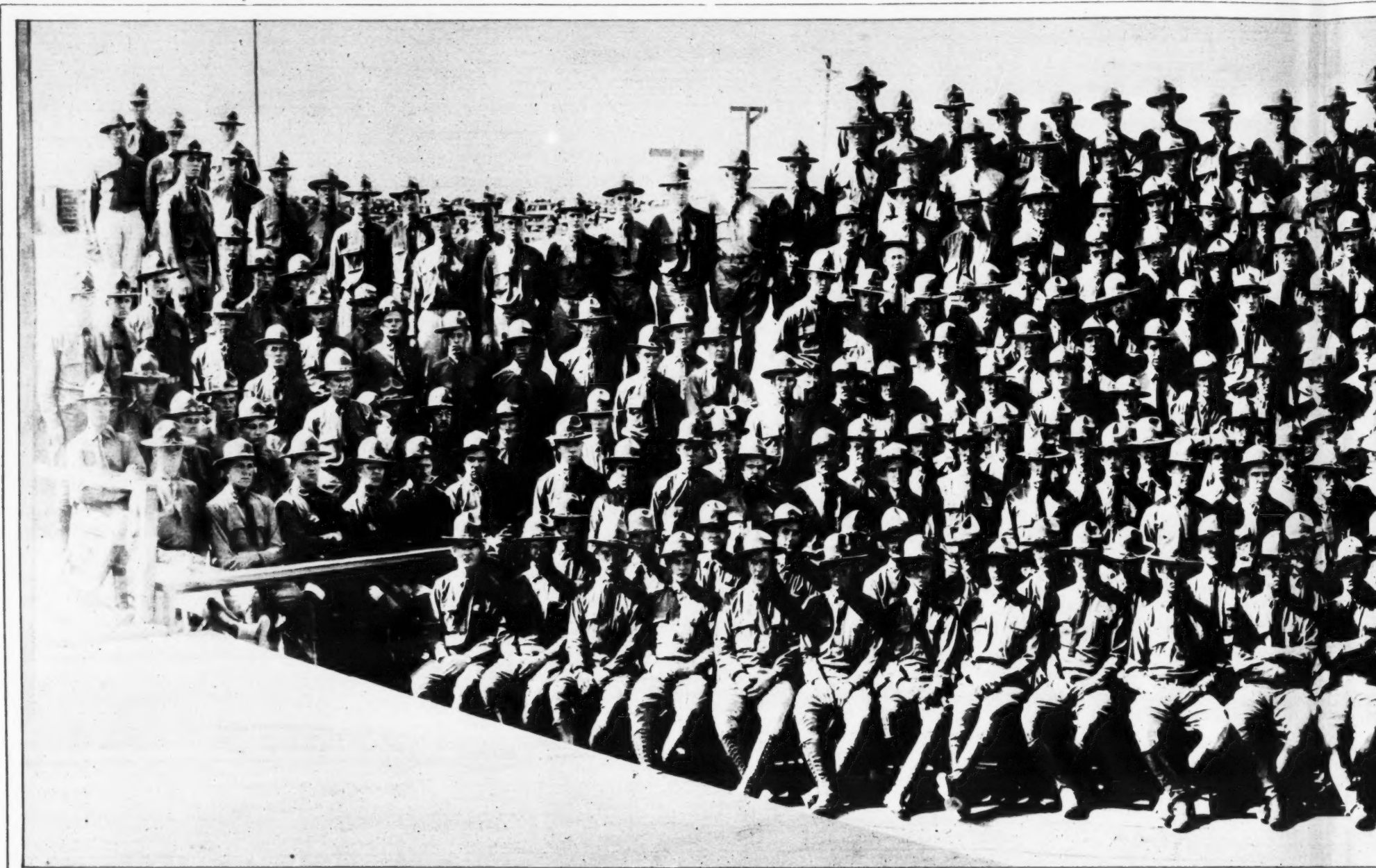
(© Harris & Ewing.)



SOLDIERS AT A TRAINING CAMP IN THE UNITED STATES LEARNING TO THROW HAND GRENADES UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF FRENCH INSTRUCTORS.

(© Committee on Public Information.)

Officers All, These Men Are the Leaders of But C

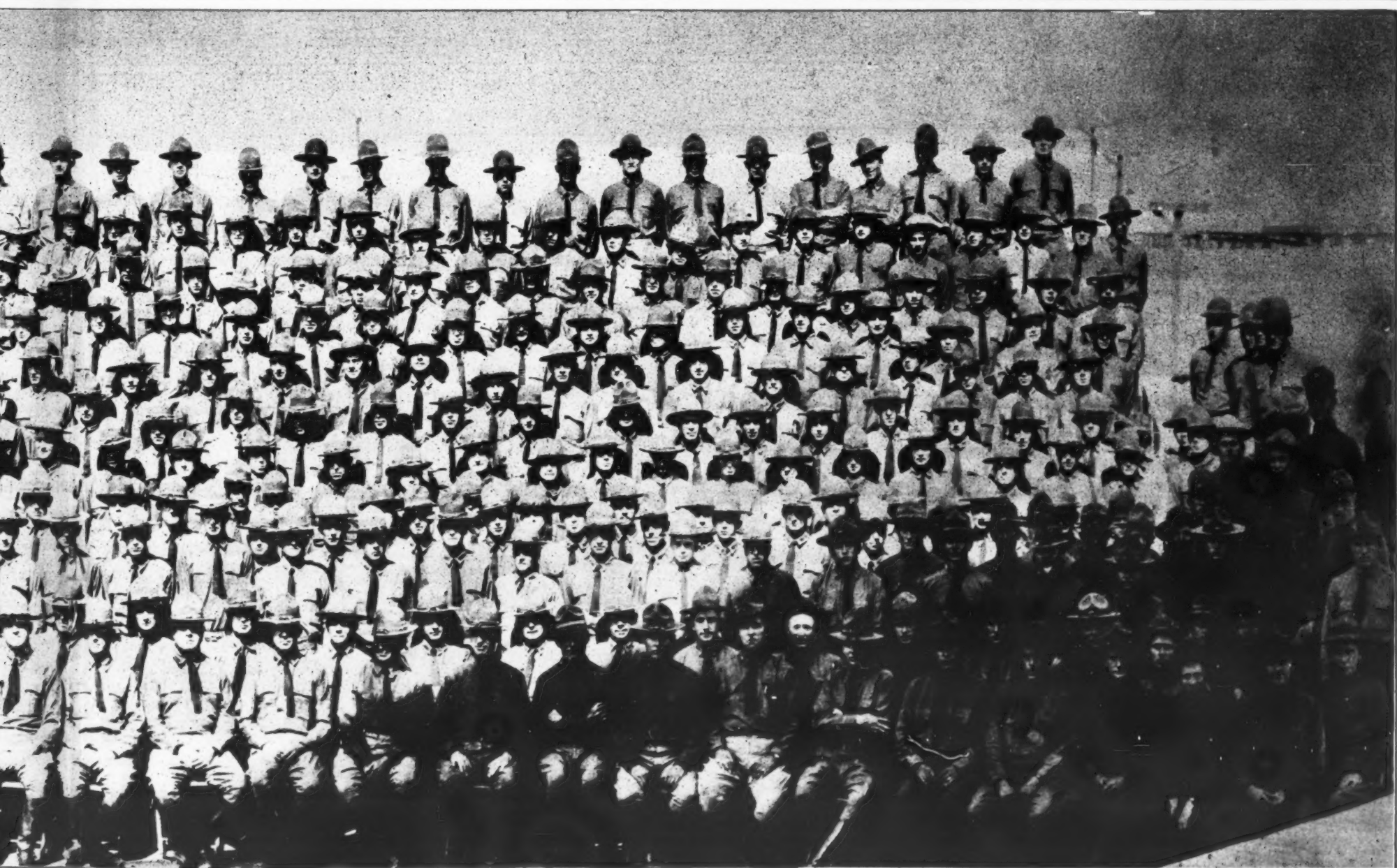
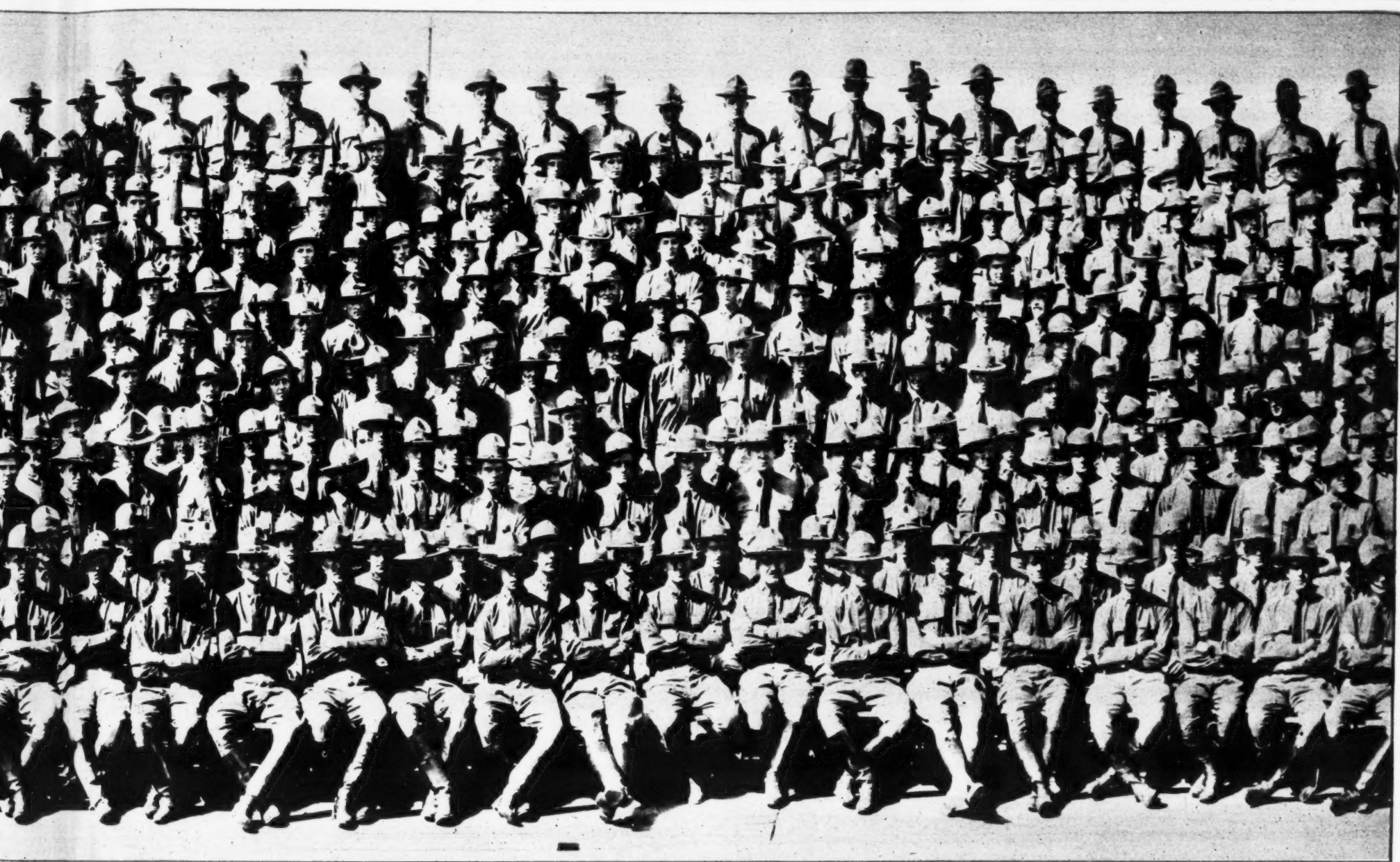


The American Army has now about sixty divisions, either already organized or in course of organization, as is indicated in the above photograph of the 34th Division, near Deming, N. M., and commanded by General...

00012

(© Alacron Newton, D)

ut One of the Many New American Army Divisions



or in course of formation. For each one of these divisions something like 700 officers are
of the 34th ("Sandstorm") Division, stationed at Camp Cody,
ommanded by Brig. Gen. F. G. Mauldin.
ron Newton, Deming, N. M.)

00013



The Trusty Pigeon, the Last Resort When All Other

DURING the French counter-offensive in the Champagne, where the advance posts were often cut off from the main body, carrier pigeons played a very important part in maintaining communication. At times, the pigeon service was the only means of sending messages. The birds constantly took back messages keeping the staff informed concerning the movements of the Germans. In one instance a pigeon brought a request that the French artillerymen open fire on a position occupied by their own comrades, because the Germans were surrounding them in dense masses. The gunners complied, mowing lanes in the German waves. Their wonderful accuracy of aim spared their com-



ATTACHING A CYLINDER CONTAINING A MESSAGE TO THE LEG OF A PIGEON.

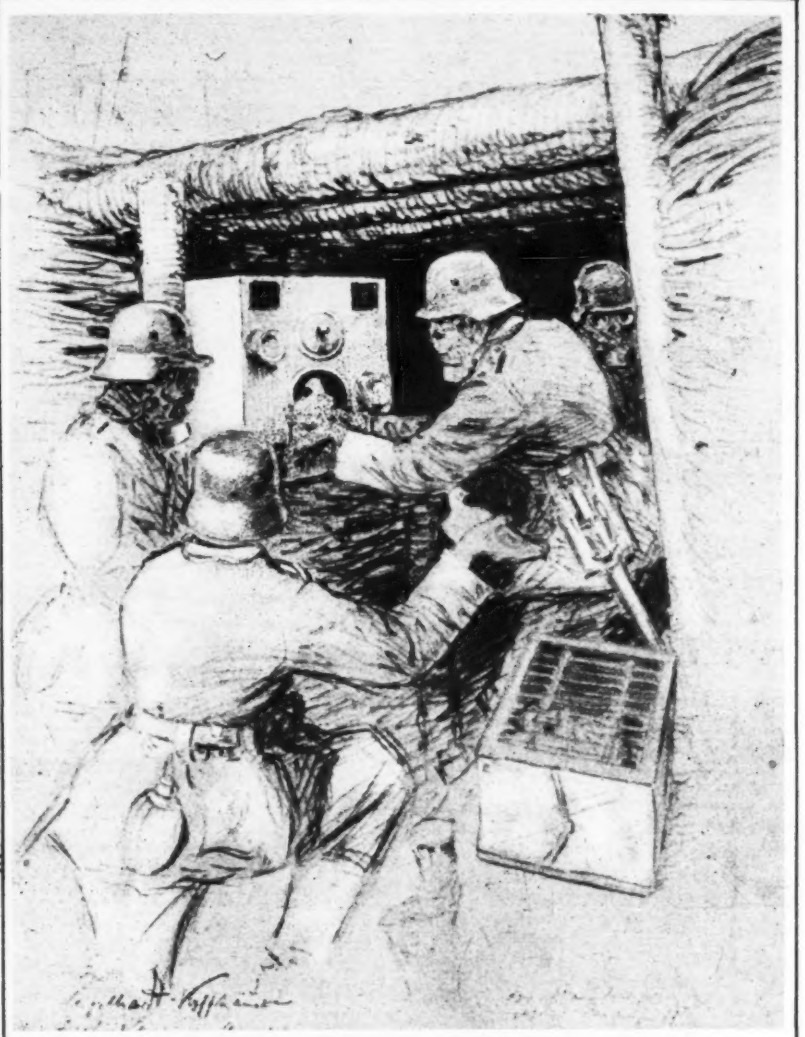
(© Committee on Public Information.)

rades, many of whom afterward were able to make their way back. This is but a typical instance of the value of pigeons when gun fire destroys telephone lines and prevents them being repaired and when even the liaison man is unable to get in touch with the staff or other units. The pigeons are trained to fly back to the pigeon post, or station. Here, intelligence officers immediately send on the messages to their destination by telephone or dispatch-bearer. The birds are usually taken to the front lines at night, and as they are liable to succumb to gas, special protection is provided for them. Experiments are even being made to devise a suitable gas mask for pigeons. Messages are usually written in duplicate, each being attached to the leg of one of a pair of birds, to make sure that the message will reach its destination.



CARRIER PIGEONS AT A BRITISH ARMY PIGEON POST BEING FED AND EXERCISED.

(Photo Brown Bros.)



A GERMAN PIGEON POST PROTECTED TO PREVENT THE BIRDS BEING KILLED BY GAS.



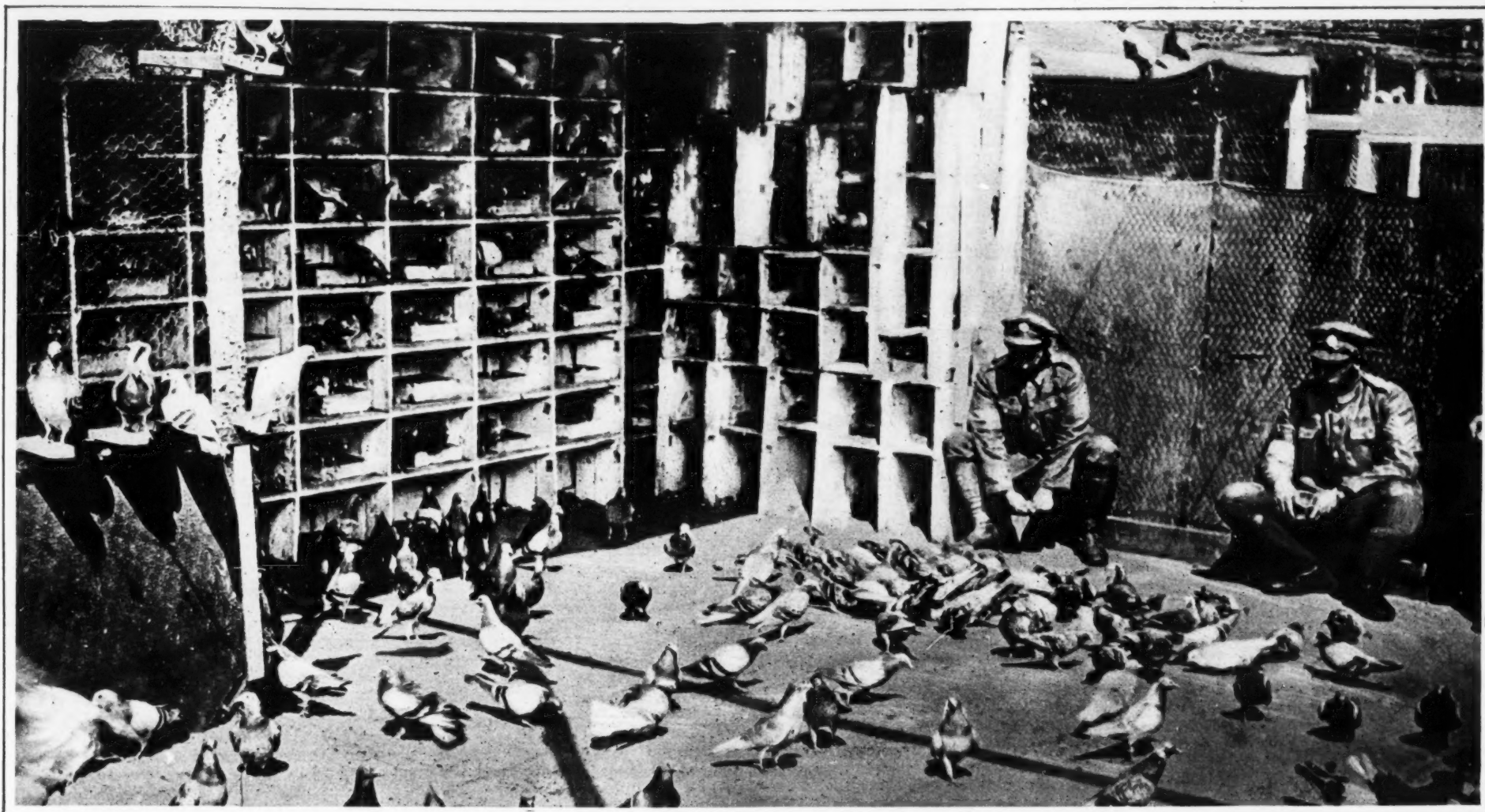
GERMAN NAVY MEN PUTTING PIGEONS ON A SEAPLANE SO THAT IN CASE OF NEED THE AVIATOR WILL BE ABLE TO COMMUNICATE WITH THE SHORE.



AMERICAN OFFICERS WRITING MESSAGES TO SEND FROM THE FRONT LINE TRENCHES TO THE COMMANDER'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE REAR.

(© Committee on Public Information.)

Means of Communication Fail in the Thick of Battle

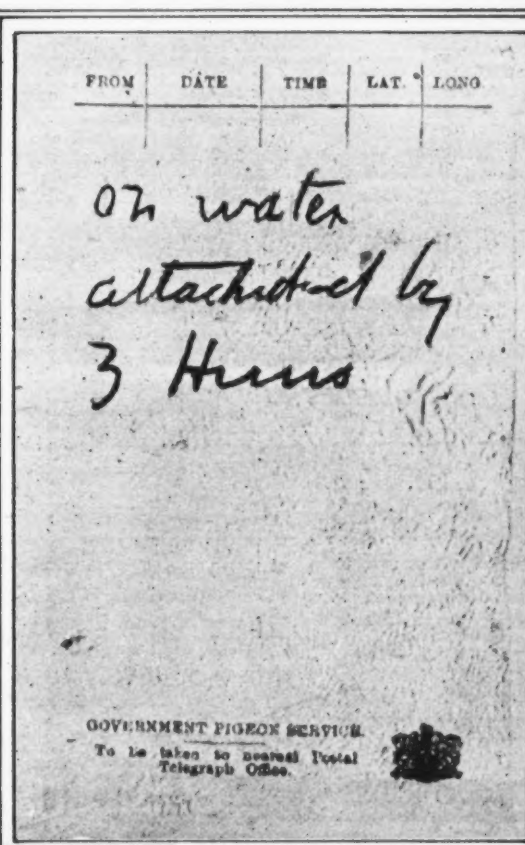


BRITISH SOLDIERS FEEDING PIGEONS AT A POST CLOSE BEHIND THE FRONT LINES.
(British Official Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



ABOVE—BRITISH MOTOR CYCLISTS TAKING CARRIER PIGEONS TO THE FRONT LINE TRENCHES WHENCE THEY WILL BE SENT BACK WITH MESSAGES WHEN ALL OTHER MEANS OF COMMUNICATION BREAK DOWN.

(British Official Photograph from Western Newspaper Union.)



HOW AN AVIATOR RELEASES A PIGEON WITH A MESSAGE.
(Photo Brown Bros.)

ABOVE—THE PIGEON MESSAGE CARRIED FROM A BRITISH AVIATOR WHEN IN DISTRESS AT SEA. AS THE MESSAGE SHOWS, HE WAS ATTACKED BY THREE GERMAN AIRMEN; BUT BY THIS MEANS OF COMMUNICATION HE WAS SAVED.

Vivid Glimpses of the Ground on Which the Battle Rages



GROUND WHICH HAS BEEN FOUGHT OVER AND CHURNED UP BY SHELL EXPLOSIONS IS, AS SHOWN HERE, EXTREMELY DIFFICULT FOR ADVANCING TROOPS TO NEGOTIATE.



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE DEVASTATED TERRITORY OVER WHICH BRITISH TROOPS HAVE HAD TO ADVANCE. HASTILY IMPROVISED BRIDGES TAKING THE PLACE OF THOSE FORMERLY EXISTING.

When the dispatches announce that ground has been gained from enemy forces fighting rear guard actions, the reader does not usually think of the additional difficulties caused by the tearing up of the

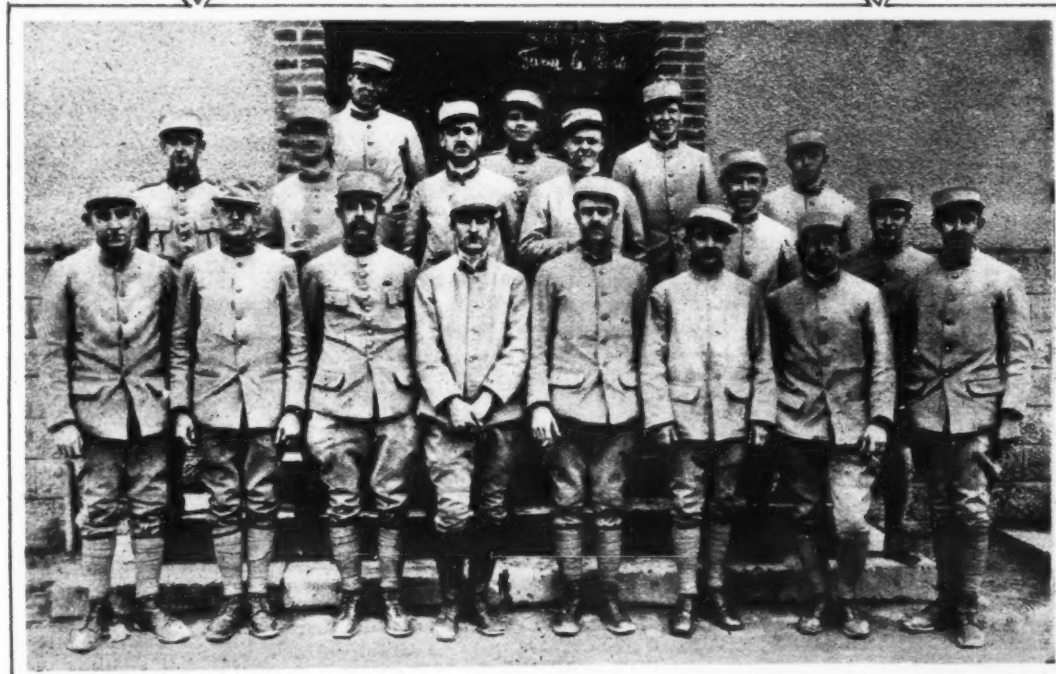
terrain by shell fire, the destruction of roads and bridges, and the general devastation which is the result of modern warfare. In these circumstances it is almost impossible to bring up artillery to shell the enemy

out of new defense positions. Some of these features are vividly illustrated in the two photographs reproduced above. Sometimes the ground is in such a condition that troops can advance only in single

file or individually. The importance of the engineer corps may be gauged from the fact that its men have to make new roads and bridges as soon as possible, even under the enemy's direct fire.

British Official Photos from International Film Service.

Some Wartime Notes From the French Capital



AMERICAN ARTILLERYMEN SERVING IN THE FRENCH ARMY AFTER BEING REFUSED BY THEIR OWN ARMY.

PARIS is the largest of the cities in the allied countries to name a street in honor of the President of the United States. One of the finest of the thoroughfares of the French capital, the Avenue du Trocadero, has been renamed the Avenue Wilson. The choice of this avenue to honor America is particularly appropriate, because here is a statue of Washington with sword pointed heavenward. Paris, by all accounts, is still, despite wartime conditions, the same attractive and charming city it has always been. It was from among Americans who were in Paris before the

war that many volunteers were found for the French Army. A number of them, who served as ambulance drivers, endeavored to join the United States Army when America entered the war, but on being rejected once more joined the French forces, this time as artillerymen. It is also in Paris that one is likely to run across the soldier who has received more decorations than any other in the allied armies. This is Rene Bertrand, a French colonial, who has seven palms on his war cross, the French military medal, the French Legion of Honor, and an assortment of Serbian, Belgian, and British decorations.

(Photos Wyndham Press Service.)

THE AVENUE DU TROCADERO, PARIS, WHICH HAS BEEN RENAMED AFTER PRESIDENT WILSON. A STATUE OF WASHINGTON ALREADY STOOD IN THE AVENUE.



RENE BERTRAND, THE MOST DECORATED SOLDIER IN THE ALLIED ARMIES. HE IS A FRENCH COLONIAL AND HAS SEVERAL OTHER DECORATIONS BESIDES THE FRENCH.

British Women Helping Their Country to Win the War in



BRITISH POLICEWOMEN MARCHING TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE ON JULY 6, 1918, TO CELEBRATE THE SILVER WEDDING OF KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY.



MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH WOMEN'S NATIONAL LAND SERVICE CORPS THEY FORM PART OF THE GREAT ARMY OF "FARMERETTES."



WOMEN BELONGING TO THE MUNITION TRAINING SECTION.

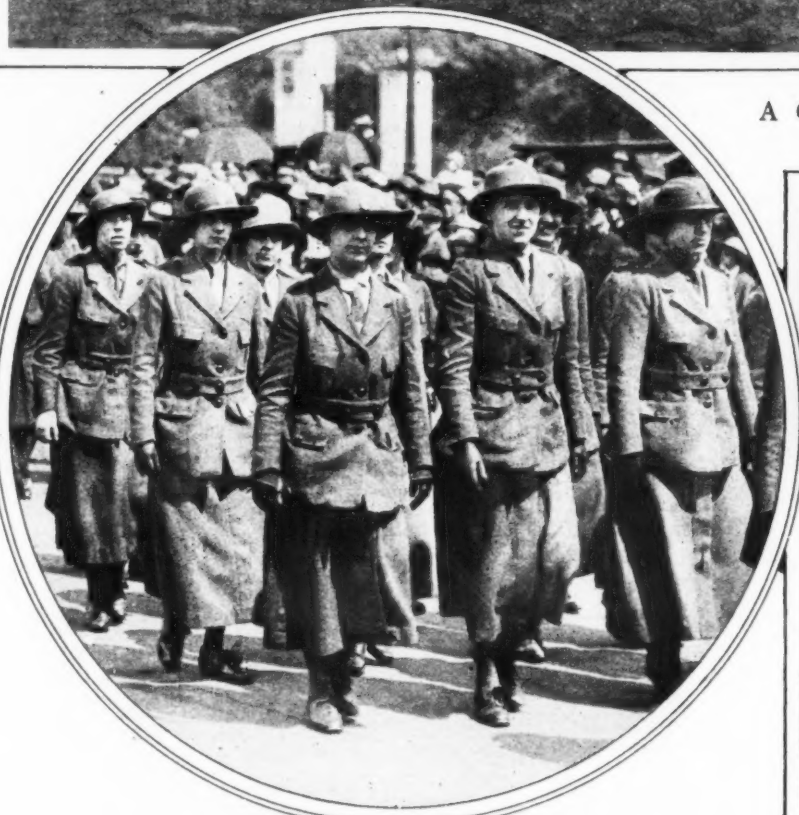


"WRENS," AS MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH WOMEN'S ROYAL NAVAL SERVICE ARE POPULARLY KNOWN.

Every Capacity Except Actual Service on the Firing Line



A GROUP OF BRITISH RED CROSS WORKERS IN THE PROCESSION ON JULY 6.



WOMEN SERVING IN THE BRITISH ARMY QUARTERMASTER AUXILIARY CORPS.



MAIL VAN DRIVERS FOR THE BRITISH POST OFFICE.



LONDON WOMEN STREET-CAR (TRAMWAY) CONDUCTORS.
(Photo Central News Service.)

Our Nation's Roll of Honor



Sgt. John J. Herold, Jr.,
New York City,
Died of Wounds.



Lt. Jouett Fitch Singleton,
New York City,
Died of Wounds.



Lt. Quentin Roosevelt,
Oyster Bay, N. Y.,
Killed in Air Fight.



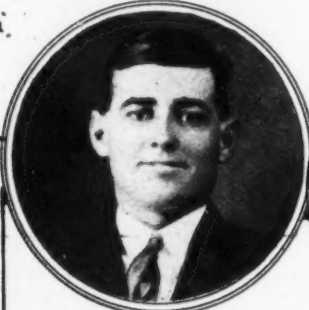
2d Lt. Cabell Breckinridge
Ten Eyck, N. Y. City,
Died of Disease.



Sergeant George B. Roan,
Pattison, Miss.,
Died of Wounds.



Corporal Cecil R. Secor,
Wynnewood, Okla.,
Killed in Action.



Corporal William F. Hatcher,
Oxnard, Cal.,
Killed in Action.



Sgt. James E. O'Flaherty,
New York City,
Killed, Airplane Accident.



Corporal Joseph Drabkin,
Lodi, Cal.,
Killed in Action.



Corp. William P. Gallagher,
Lima, Ohio,
Killed in Action.



Pvt. Charles W. Hewitt, Jr.,
Philadelphia, Penn.,
Killed in Action.



Private Richmond Hall,
Grand Fork, N. D.,
Killed in Action.



Lt. Herbert A. Buermeyer,
Brooklyn, N. Y.,
Killed in Action.



Pvt. Stanley D. Carpenter,
Pittsburgh, Penn.,
Died of Wounds.



Corporal Ben Cone,
Detroit, Mich.,
Killed in Action.



Pvt. Michael Dana Capsack,
Chicago, Ill.,
Killed in Action.



Private James Smith,
Sargent, Ga.,
Died of Wounds.



Private R. B. Decatur,
Plainville, Ohio,
Killed in Action.



Private Harley Mattox,
Picketts, Wis.,
Killed in Action.



Private Louis E. Lee,
Nashville, Tenn.,
Killed in Action.



Private John C. Cox,
Clovis, Cal.,
Killed in Action.



Pvt. Saylor D. Shanafelt,
Sigourney, Iowa,
Died of Wounds.



Private James J. Jochum,
Dubuque, Iowa,
Died of Wounds.



Pvt. Charles Francis Brown,
St. Paul, Minn.,
Killed in Action.



Pvt. Reuben W. Biesecker,
Mondovi, Wis.,
Died of Wounds.



Private Sandusky Lynch,
Lebanon, Ky.,
Died of Wounds.



Private Roger Sullivan,
Perry, Me.,
Killed in Action.

DULCE ET

DECORUM EST PRO

PATRIA MORI

Our Nation's Roll of Honor



Sergeant Harold J. Coxe,
Cedar Rapids, Iowa,
Died of Wounds.



Corp. Jeremiah F. Leahy,
Norfolk, Conn.,
Died of Wounds.



Private Arthur D. Sims,
Memphis, Tenn.,
Died of Wounds.



Private Marvin Williams,
Collinsville, Ala.,
Killed in Action.



Private Reuben M. Gilbert,
Lincolnville, Kan.,
Died of Wounds.



Private Edward C. Pitt,
Rocky Mount, N. C.,
Killed in Action.



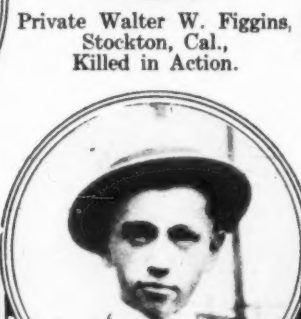
Major Albert L. Grubb,
Berkeley Springs, W. Va.,
Died of Disease.



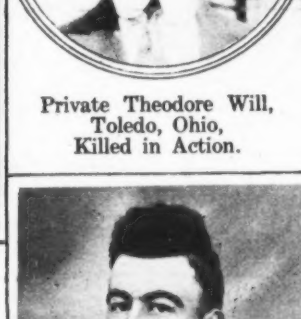
Lt. Augustus M. Trotter,
Camden, S. C.,
Killed in Action.



Gunnery Sgt. Arthur J.
Rindeau, Webster, Mass.,
Killed in Action.



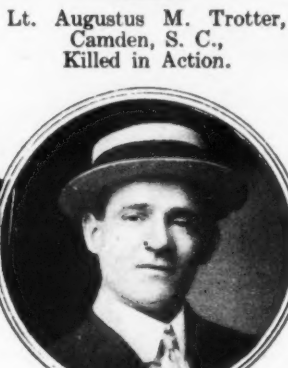
Private Walter W. Figgins,
Stockton, Cal.,
Killed in Action.



Private Theodore Will,
Toledo, Ohio,
Killed in Action.



Mechanician Dona J. Dugal,
Pawtucket, R. I.,
Killed in Action.



Corporal August Schmidt,
Charleston, S. C.,
Killed in Action.



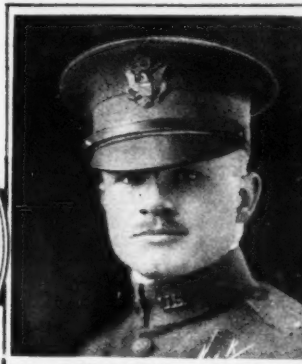
Lt. Edward Wilson Flower,
Youngstown, Ohio,
Killed in Action.



Private Robert V. Winnett,
Spears, Penn.,
Killed in Action.



Private Sidney Severns,
Martinez, Cal.,
Killed in Action.



Lieut. Clovis Smith,
Rochester, N. Y.,
Killed by Gas.



Sgt. Thomas Henry Wales,
Weston, W. Va.,
Killed in Action.



Private Teddy G. Bremer,
Greenfield, Ind.,
Died of Wounds.



Private Floyd De Roo,
Chicago, Ill.,
Died of Wounds.



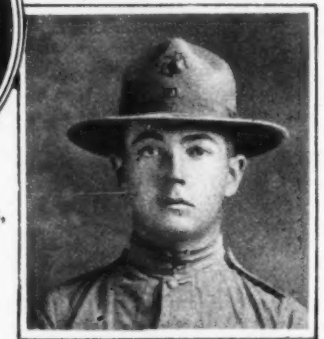
Private Dale D. Scott,
Rinard Mills, Ohio,
Died of Wounds.



Sgt. Harrison Gallamore,
Jellico Creek, Ky.,
Killed in Action.



Corporal Robert E. Wilcox,
Hendersonville, N. C.,
Killed in Action.



Corp. Albert M. Hargrove,
Eastman, Ga.,
Killed in Action.



Pvt. William Henry Boyle,
Houston, Texas,
Killed in Action.



Private William C. Ritzman,
Reading, Penn.,
Killed in Action.



Private John C. Propper,
Gracemont, Okla.,
Died of Wounds.

DULCE ET

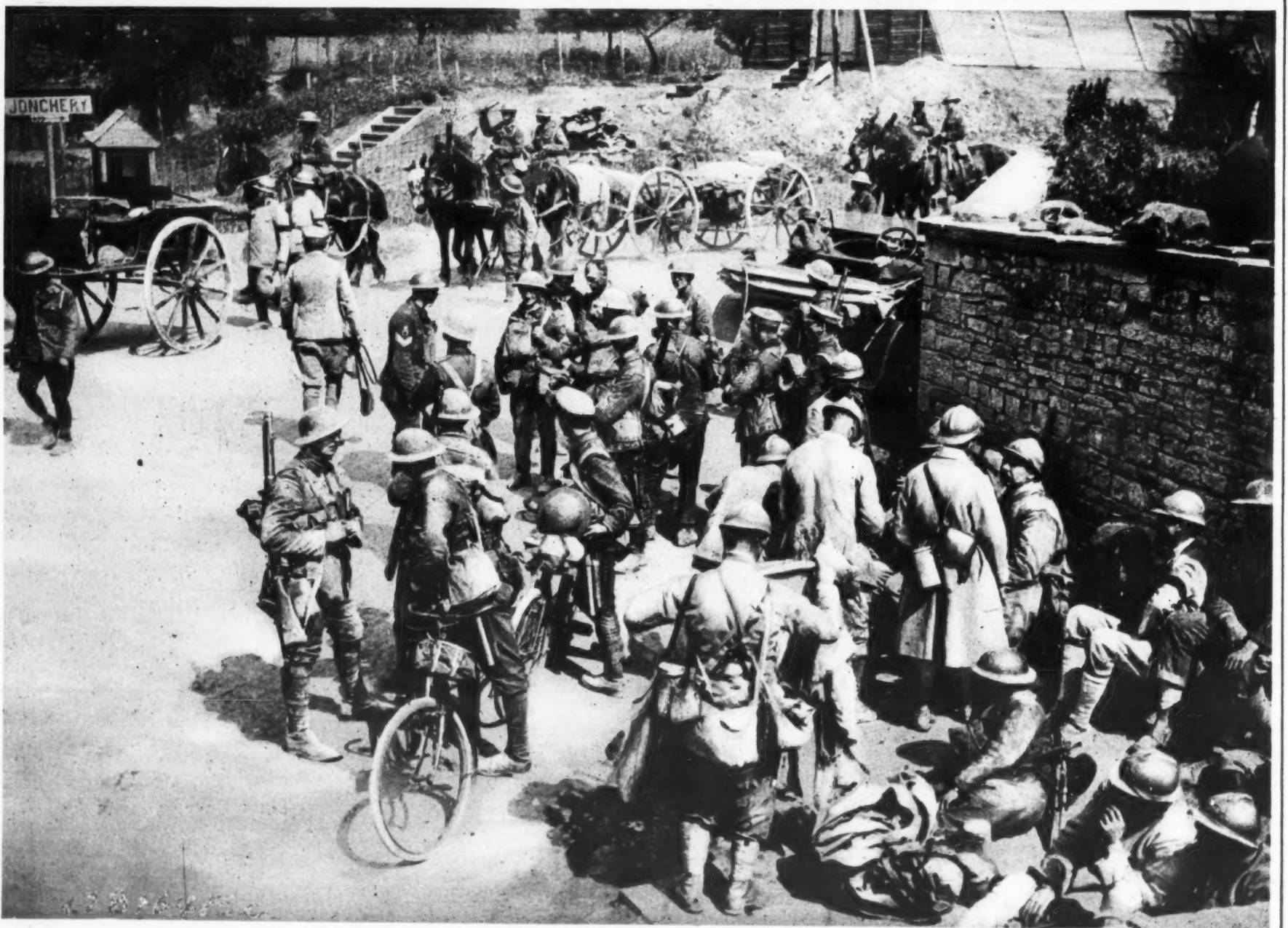
DECORUM EST PRO

PATRIA MORI

French and British Fighting Together In the Great Battle



FRENCH AND BRITISH MACHINE GUNNERS FIGHTING TOGETHER IN THE OPEN.

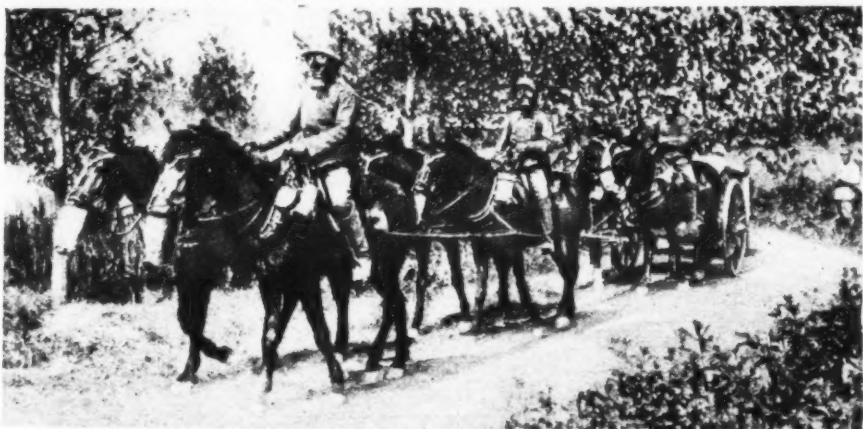


BRITISH AND FRENCH TROOPS FRATERNIZING DURING A REST INTERVAL ON A ROADSIDE.
(British Official Photos, from Underwood & Underwood.)

A Flashlight on Some Aspects of the War



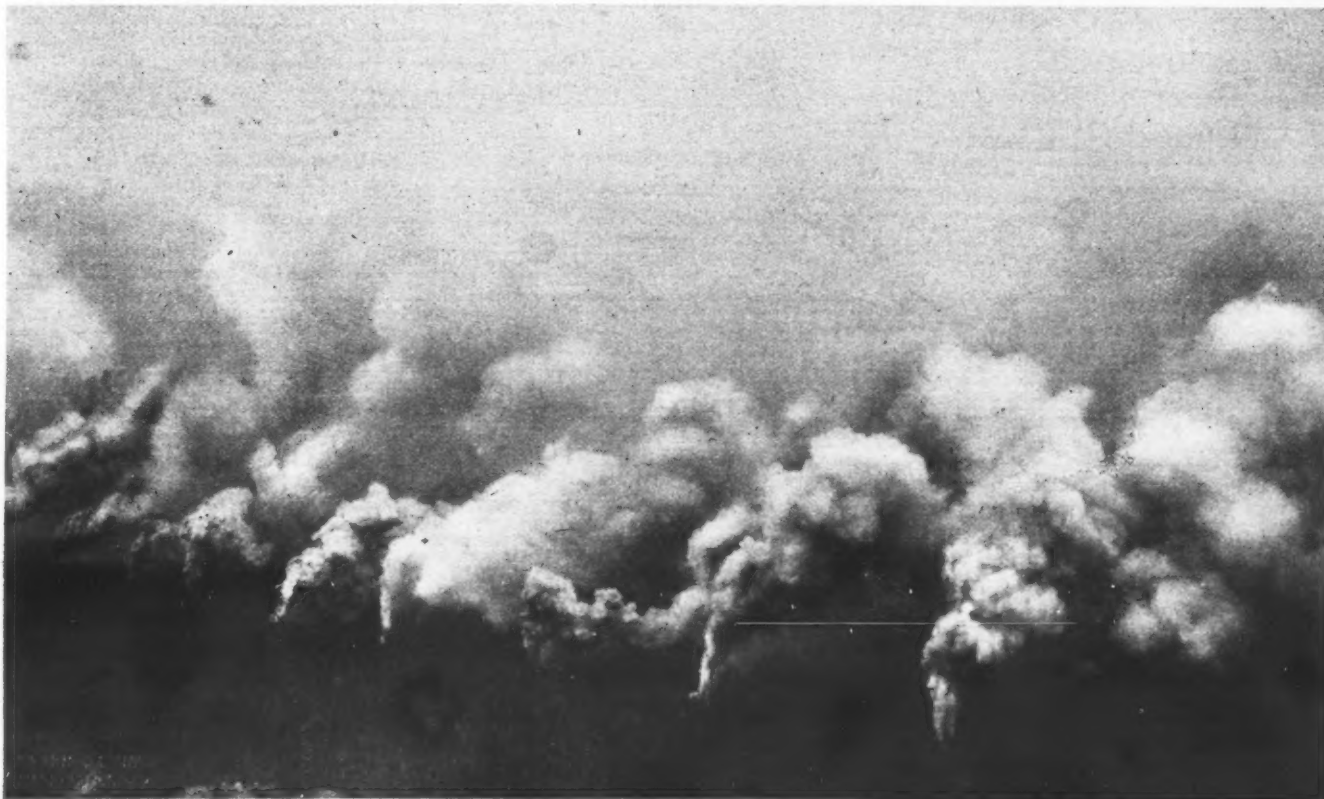
A New Portrait of Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevist Leader, Who Has Now Been for Nine Months Head of the Soviet Government of Russia. It Is Interesting to Note that He Signed This Photograph with His Real Name, Ulyanov, Putting His Other and Now Better Known Name, Lenine, in Parentheses After It. He Dislikes Being Photographed, and This Portrait Is the Only One Taken of Him Since His Seizure of Power in November, 1917.



A German Ammunition Supply Column Moving Forward to Artillery Positions. Owing to the Effectiveness of the Allies' Gas Shell Fire, All the Men and Horses Are Provided with Gas Masks.



A German Dispatch-Bearer, Mounted on a Motor Cycle, Who Has the Perilous Duty of Carrying Messages Under Fire. He Is Fully Equipped with a Steel Helmet, Gas Mask, and a Rifle for Self-Defense.



A Smoke Screen Used by the American Forces to Conceal the Movements of Troops. The Material Burns for Several Minutes and Causes Huge Clouds of Smoke Which Are Impenetrable by Enemy Observers.
(© Harris & Ewing, from Paul Thompson.)



A British Observer Equipped with a Hood and Face Mask Which Make Him Invisible Beyond 150 Feet. The Color of the Hood and Uniform Blend with the Surrounding Landscape.

Scenes and Players In D.W. GRIFFITH'S "The Great Love"



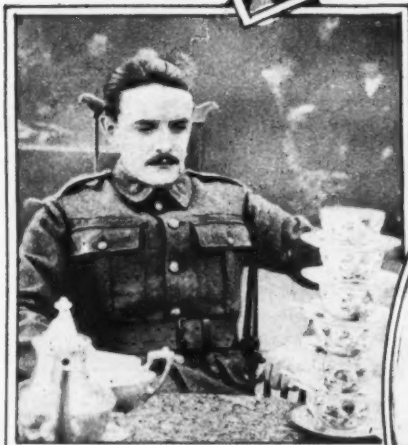
Lillian Gish



Lillian Gish



Robert Harron

Scene from Act I,
"The Great Love"

Robert Harron



Lillian Gish



Gloria Hope and Henry Walthall



Rosemary Theby



George Seigman



"With all due respect to his rivals, Mr. Griffith has demonstrated his claim to the sole and only right to provide a picture that will go on the big time and stay there at \$2 prices."

Washington (D. C.) Herald.

Fulfilling a contract that long has been in existence, Mr. Griffith will deliver to Artcraft six six-reel subjects — one every two months during the ensuing year. The first of these, "The Great Love," will be released August 12th.

D. W. GRIFFITH'S "THE GREAT LOVE"

A Drama of Sentiment Against the Background of the Great War

In the Cast are LILLIAN GISH and ROBERT HARRON, so eminently successful in "HEARTS OF THE WORLD"; HENRY WALTHALL, "The Little Colonel" in "THE BIRTH OF A NATION"; GEORGE SEIGMAN, ROSEMARY THEBY and GEORGE FAWCETT. In addition to this company of well known players some of England's most famous society

women appear on behalf of war charities. Among them are QUEEN ALEXANDRA, LADY DIANA MANNERS, PRINCESS OF MONACO, ELIZABETH ASQUITH, COUNTESS OF MASSARENE, HON. MRS. MONTAGUE, MRS. VIOLET KEPPEL, MISS BETTINA STUART WORTLEY and LADY LAVERY.

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